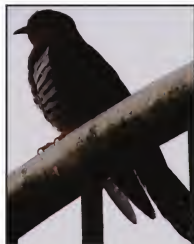


- 2) Compared to Eurasian Cuckoo *C. canorus*
 - a. More compact (vs elongated)
 - b. The barrings on the breast is broad and bold (vs fine in Common)
 - c. The crown and nape looks uniform (vs barred).
 - d. Darker eye (vs yellow eye)

I would like to thank Dipu Karuthedathu for explaining the identification features.

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Checklist of the birds of Ondayangady Reserve Forest, an isolated forest patch of Wayanad, Kerala.

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Introduction

The Western Ghats mountain chain is recognised as one of the 'hottest hot spots' of biological diversity, out of 34 Biodiversity hotspots in the world and is well known for its high endemism and rarity. The Western Ghats have historically been heavily altered due to human impacts on natural landscapes through urbanisation, agriculture, plantations, hydro-electric projects, roads and deforestation (Nair, 1991, Myers *et al.*, 2000). The knowledge of the species composition and diversity of avifauna is essential in the development of management and conservation strategies (Davi & Smith, 1998).

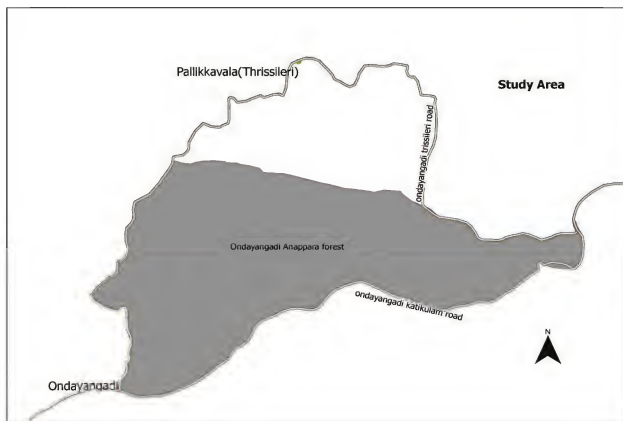
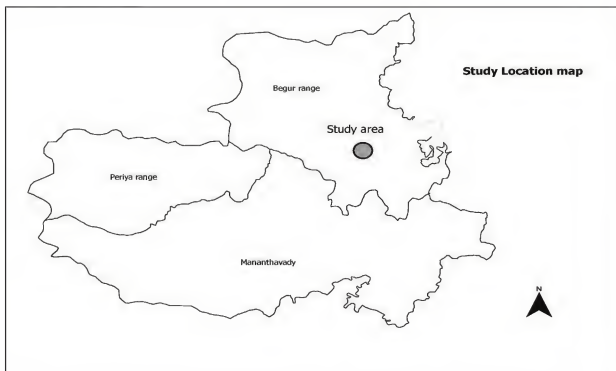
The Western Ghats has nearly 508 bird species of which 3.5% are endemic (Rajmohana & Radhakrishnan 2008). Birds are in the apex of the food chain and act as ecological indicators. The seasonal variation in relative abundance of bird species might be related to the availability of resources and also to the breeding season (Karr and Roth, 1971). Wayanad district (Wayanad sub plateau) is located in the eastern slope of Western Ghats and South West of the Deccan plateau. It is refuge to many endemic and endangered fauna and flora.

Study area

Ondayangadi Reserve Forest (N 11°49' 47" E 076°2' 46") is a narrow patch of forest located in Begur Range of North Wayanad Forest Division. This forest patch is five kilometres away from Mananthavady town and has an elevation of about 830 m above mean sea level. It is mostly isolated and covers an approximate area of 3 km²; the surrounding areas being agricultural land and homesteads. This patch has a narrow connection to Ambathinalu, Palvelicham forests and consequently it is connected to the Tholpetty Range of Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary in the north. This narrow connection is bisected by the Mananthavady - Mysore road. The forest type is tropical semi evergreen and Teak plantation.

The two perennial streams that originate and flow through the forest are the main source of water during the summer. The South West and the North East monsoons brings about rain in this region, but higher amount of precipitation is experienced during the former. This patch supports a diverse group of mammals such as Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Barking Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Slender Loris, Hanuman Langur, Leopard, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Porcupine, Black-naped Hare, Palm Civet etc.

Map of the study area



The dominant tree species are Teak (*Tectonagrandis*), Red silk cotton (*Bombax malabarica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), *Ficus hispida*, *Syzygium caryophyllatum*, *Helicteres resisora*, *Grewia tiliifolia*, *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus*, *Spondias indica*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Terminalia bellarica*, *Holigarna arnotiana*, *Erythrina indica*, *Cassia* sp., *Flacourtia* sp., *Dysoxylum* sp., *Pterocarpus* sp., *Alstonia* sp., *Steriospermum* sp., *Calophyllum* sp., *Bambusa* sp., *Buchananian* sp., *Holigarna* sp. etc. The forest undergrowth comprises of numerous sciophytic species, herbs, shrubs and grasses.

Methodology

The study was carried out sporadically within a period of three years (2008-2010) using direct visual count method, observing birds by walking through forest trails in the morning and evening. Birds were recorded using Nikon 8×50 binoculars or by naked eye and also by calls. Birds sighted during the study period were categorized according to their status as residents and migrants. The identification of birds was done using standard field guides (Grimmett *et al.* 1999; Ali 2002).

Results and Discussion

In all 154 species of birds belonging to 48 families have so far been recorded (Table. 1). Highest species richness was recorded belonging to the family Accipitridae (n=17) followed by Sylviinae (n=9). Out of the 154 species, 84% (n=129 species) were resident birds and 16% (n=25) were migrant. The avifauna of the forest was dominated by Insectivores, 62.33 % (n=96 species) followed by Carnivores, 16.23 % (n=25 species), Frugivores, 7.79 % (n=12), Granivores, 7.14 % (n=11), Nectarivores, 3.24% (n=5), Omnivores, 1.94% (n=3) and Piscivores, 1.29 % (n=2).

Breeding birds

Reproduction is a time of high energy demand and a good nesting site generally provides protection against predators, offers adequate stability and materials to support and construct the nest, and there is access to adequate feeding areas within foraging range (Nilsson 1986, Beaver *et al.* 1980). During the study period, 24 species belonging to sixteen families were recorded nesting in the study area viz: Crested Goshawk (*Accipiter trivirgatus*), Grey Jungle fowl (*Gallus sonneratii*), Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*), Plum-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula cyanocephala*), Indian Hanging-Parrot (*Loriculus vernalis*), Malabar Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrocus griseus*), White-cheeked Barbet (*Megalaima viridis*), Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos nanus*), Scarlet Minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*), White-throated Ground-Thrush (*Zoothera citrina cyanotus*), Indian Scimitar-Babbler (*Pomatorhinus horsfieldii*), Spotted Babbler (*Pellorneum ruficeps*), Black-headed Babbler (*Rhopocichla atriceps*), Black-naped Monarch-Flycatcher (*Hypothymis azurea*), Plain Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum concolor*), Purple-rumped Sunbird (*Nectarinia zeylonica*), Loten's Sunbird (*Nectarinia lotenia*), Small Sunbird (*Nectarinia minima*), Little Spiderhunter (*Arachnothera longirostris*), Spotted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*), Black-throated Munia (*Lonchura kelaarti*).

Important species

The significant species observed during the study period were: the critically endangered Indian White-backed Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Red-headed Vulture (*Sacrogyps calvus*) and other species such as Jerdon's Baza (*Aviceda jerdoni*), Short-toed Snake Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*), Shaheen Falcon (*Falco peregrinus peregrinator*), Booted Eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*), Speckled Piculet (*Picumnus innominatus*), Great Eared Nightjar (*Eurostopodus macrotis*), Malabar Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros coronatus*), Malabar Trogon (*Harpactes fasciatus*), Blue-bearded Bee-Eater (*Nyctornis athertoni*), White-rumped Needletail-Swift (*Zoonavena sylvatica*), Brown Hawk-Owl (*Ninox scutulata*), Rufous-bellied Eagle (*Hieraaetus kienerii*) White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*) etc.

Both species of vultures were sighted three times each during the study period in overhead flight. Malabar pied hornbill was observed once during the study period. A huge congregation of Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*), White-rumped Munia (*Lonchura striata*), Black-throated Munia and Spotted Munia were recorded during 2010 and 2011, during the flowering and seeding season of bamboo.

Another interesting species recorded was the Great Eared-Nightjar *Eurostopodus macrotis*. This large nightjar, almost the size of a Black Baza, was seen in flight at an open area near a stream at Kaithakolli at dusk. It was again seen in another location in the study area in a fallow field close to the forest. This species is rare in north Kerala, north of the Palghat Gap (Sashikumar *et al.* 2011).

Threats to the forest

This forest patch is undergoing habitat degradation due to continuous anthropogenic pressures such as fire wood collection, forest fire, cattle grazing, dumping of garbage. Small scale poaching of birds and mammals also has been noted. The intensive firewood collection is affecting the floral wealth of this small patch of forest. Dumping of garbage is also on the rise due to the easy accessibility from the neighbouring human settlements. The collection of eggs and chicks of birds is also frequent, especially the chicks of Plum-headed Parakeets which are collected for the pet trade. Larger birds like Grey Junglefowl and Red Spurfowl are hunted mostly by using traditional snares. The illegal collection of forest produce such as tree bark, leaves and nuts represent other threats. Collection the minor forest products like Amla by cutting the branches of trees, diminishes the food availability of both birds and other mammals. The monoculture plantation has very little floral diversity and the weeds such as *Eupatorium* sp. and *Lanthana camera* are the dominant species here.

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Table 1. Number of species in different taxonomic bird families recorded from Oodayangady Reserve Forest

SI No.	Family/Common Name	Scientific name	Residential status	Local status	Diet
	Phalacrocoracidae				
1	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	R	Fa	P
	Ardeidae				
2	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R	Fa	I
3	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R	C	I
4	Indian Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R	C	I
5	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R	Ra	I
	Accipitridae				
6	Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	R	Ra	Ca
7	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	M	Ra	Ca
8	Oriental Honey-Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	R	Fa	Ca

9	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	Fa	Ca
10	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	R	Ra	Ca
11	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	R	Ra	Ca
12	Indian White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	R	Ra	Ca
13	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	R	Ra	Ca
14	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	R	Ra	Ca
15	Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R	C	Ca
16	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R	Fa	Ca
17	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R	Fa	Ca
18	Besra Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	R	Ra	Ca
19	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	M	Ra	Ca
20	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	R	Fa	Ca
21	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	M	Ra	Ca
22	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Hieraetus kienerii</i>	R	Ra	Ca
	Falconidae				
23	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	M	Ra	Ca
24	Shaheen	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R	Ra	Ca
	Phasianidae				
25	Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	R	C	G
26	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	R	Ra	G
27	Red Spurfowl	<i>Gallus perdix spadicea</i>	R	Ra	G
	Rallidae				
28	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	R	Fa	I
	Charadriidae				
29	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	Fa	I
	Columbidae				
30	Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R	C	I
31	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R	C	G
32	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	Fa	G
33	Pompadour Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron pompadora</i>	R	Fa	G
	Psittacidae				
34	Indian Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	R	C	F
35	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	R	C	F
36	Blue-winged Parakeet	<i>Psittacula columboides</i>	R	C	F
	Cuculidae				
37	Brain fever Bird	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	R	Fa	I
38	Lesser Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	M ?	Ra	I
39	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	R	Fa	I
40	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R	Fa	Ca
	Tytonidae				
41	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R	Fa	Ca
	Strigidae				
42	Oriental Scops-Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	R	Ra	Ca

43	Collared Scops-Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	R	Ra	Ca
44	Brown Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	R	Fa	Ca
45	Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R	Ra	Ca
	Caprimulgilidae				
46	Great Eared-Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	R	Ra	I
47	Jerdon's Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus atripennis</i>	R	Ra	I
	Apodidae				
48	Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia unicolor</i>	R	C	I
49	White-rumped Needletail-Swift	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	R	Ra	I
50	Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	R	C	I
51	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	M	Fa	I
52	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	R	C	I
	Hemiprocniidae				
53	Crested Tree-Swift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	R	Ra	I
	Trogonidae				
54	Malabar Trogon	<i>Harpactes fasciatus</i>	R	Fa	I
	Alcedinidae				
55	Small Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R	Ra	P
56	White-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R	C	I
	Meropidae				
57	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	R	Ra	I
58	Small Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R	C	I
59	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	R	C	I
	Coraciidae				
60	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R	Fa	I
	Bucerotidae				
61	Malabar Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	R	C	F
62	Malabar Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthraceroceros coronatus</i>	R	Ra	F
	Capitonidae				
63	White-cheeked Barbet	<i>Megalaima viridis</i>	R	C	I
64	Crimson-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima rubricapillus</i>	R	Fa	I
65	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	R	Ra	I
	Picidae				
66	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	R	Ra	I
67	Brown-capped Pygmy Wood-pecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	R	Ra	I
68	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	R	Fa	I
69	Little Scaly-bellied Green Wood-pecker	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	R	Ra	I
70	Common Golden-backed Wood-pecker	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	R	C	I
71	Lesser Golden-backed Wood-pecker	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	R	Fa	I

72	Greater Golden-backed Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	R	Ra	I
73	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	R	Fa	I
	Pittidae				
74	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	M	Fa	I
	Hirundinidae				
75	Dusky Crag-Martin	<i>Hirundo concolor</i>	R	C	I
76	Common Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	M	Fa	I
77	House Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	R	C	I
78	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	R	C	I
	Motacillidae				
79	Paddy field Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R	Fa	I
80	Forest Wagtail	<i>Motacilla indicus</i>	M	Fa	I
81	Large Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	R	C	I
82	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	M	C	G
	Campephagidae				
83	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R	C	I
84	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R	C	I
85	Black-headed Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	R	Fa	I
86	Pied Flycatcher-Shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	R	C	I
87	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	R	Ra	I
	Pycnonotidae				
88	Ruby-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	R	Fa	F
89	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	R	C	F
90	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R	C	F
91	Yellow-browed Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes indicus</i>	R	C	F
	Irenidae				
92	Jerdon's Chloropsis	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	R	Fa	I
93	Gold-fronted Chloropsis	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	R	Fa	I
94	Asian Fairy-Bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	R	C	F
95	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R	C	I
	Laniidae				
96	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	M	C	I
97	Rufous-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	R	C	I
	Mucicapidae				
98	Blue-headed Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	M	C	I
99	Malabar Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myiophonus horsfieldii</i>	R	C	I
100	White-throated Ground Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina cyanotus</i>	R	C	I
101	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia brunnea brunnea</i>	M	Fa	I
	Turdinae				
102	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula nigropileus</i>	M	Fa	I
103	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R	Fa	I
	Timaliinae				
104	Spotted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R	C	I

105	Indian Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i>	R	C	I
106	Black-headed Babbler	<i>Rhopocichla atriceps</i>	R	C	I
107	Indian Rufous Babbler	<i>Turdoides subrufus</i>	R	C	I
108	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	R	C	I
109	Quaker Tit-Babbler	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	R	C	I
	Sylviinae				
110	Blyth's Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	M	C	I
111	Indian Great Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	M	Ra	I
112	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	M	Ra	I
113	Booted Warbler	<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	M	Ra	I
114	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R	C	I
115	Greenish Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	M	C	I
116	Large-billed Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	M	C	I
117	Western Crowned Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	M	Ra	I
118	Franklin's Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R	Fa	I
	Muscicapinae				
119	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	M	C	I
120	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	M	Ra	I
121	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	M	C	I
122	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	M	Ra	I
123	White-bellied Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis pallipes</i>	R	Ra	I
124	Blue-throated Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	M	Fa	I
125	Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	R	C	I
	Monarchinae				
126	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	M	C	I
127	Black-naped Monarch-Flycatcher	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R	C	I
	Paridae				
128	Black-lored Yellow Tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	R	C	I
	Sittidae				
129	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	R	C	I
	Dicaeidae				
130	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	R	C	N
	Nectarinidae				
131	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	R	C	N
132	Small Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia minima</i>	R	C	N
133	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	R	Fa	N
134	Loten's Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia lotenia</i>	R	C	N
135	Little Spider hunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostris</i>	R	C	I
	Zosteropidae				
136	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R	C	I
	Fringillidae				
137	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	M	Ra	I
	Estrildidae				
138	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	R	C	G

139	Black-throated Munia	<i>Lonchura kelaarti</i>	R	Fa	G
140	Spotted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R	Fa	G
	Passeridae				
141	Yellow-throated Sparrow	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	R	Ra	G
142	Blyth's Starling	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	R	C	F
143	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	C	I
144	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	R	C	I
145	Southern Hill-Myna	<i>Gracula indica</i>	R	Fa	F
	Oriolidae				
146	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	M	C	I
	Dicuridae				
147	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	M	C	I
148	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R	C	I
149	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R	C	I
	Artamidae				
150	Ashy Wood swallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	R	Fa	I
	Muscicapidae				
151	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	C	I
152	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R	Fa	I
	Corvidae				
153	Indian Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	R	C	O
154	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	R	Fa	O
155	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R	C	O

Copulatory behavior in Oriental White Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus* Latham, 1790)

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Oriental White Ibis (hereafter referred as 'OWI') *Threskiornis melanocephalus* Latham, 1790 is a near threatened wetland bird with white body, bare black head and neck with long down-curved black bill. Blood red coloured patches under the wings can be seen during the breeding season (Hancock 1992). OWI is distributed throughout India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar and it is resident bird and migrates to short distance (Ali, 2003). OWI inhabits both freshwater and salt water wetlands such as marshes, lakes, rivers, paddy fields, tidal creeks, mudflats, salt marshes and coastal lagoons. The estimated population is about 15,000-30,000 individuals and it known to be declining rapidly (Annon, 2012). OWI population is threatened due to hunting, habitat degradation, and natural predation (Balakrishnan 2004). Nesting was reported in Kerala during June and July (Narayanan 2006); Ali, 2003 reported the breeding season of this species as November–February. Although ibises are monogamous, during breeding period instances of extra pair copulation are known (Frederick, 1986).

A group twelve OWI was spotted in Munderikadavu, a part of Kattampally wetland, an Important Bird Area (Islam and Rahmani, 2004), on 09 February 2013 at 09:12 hrs. Two OWI, presumed to be male after we saw